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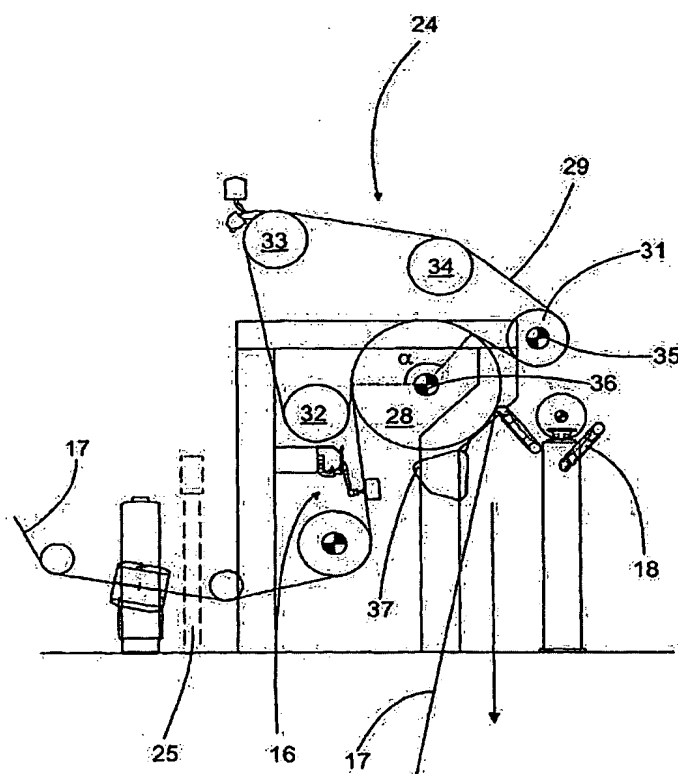
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(54) Title: ARRANGEMENT IN THE ON-LINE FINISHING OF THE PAPER MACHINE



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to an arrangement in the on-line finishing of the paper machine, which includes at least one finishing stage (12, 13) for the paper web produced in the paper machine. The arrangement comprises cutting equipment (16) for forming the tail as well as tail threading equipment (15) for carrying the tail through the finishing stage (12, 13). At the end of the finishing stage (12, 13) there is a draw point (24), through which the carrier rope system (17) included in the tail threading equipment (15) is adapted to pass. The draw point (24) is formed between one cylinder (28) and a wire (29) arranged in contact with it for forming a single-contact draw point.

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ARRANGEMENT IN THE ON-LINE FINISHING OF THE PAPER MACHINE

The invention relates to an arrangement in the on-line finishing of the paper machine, which includes at least one finishing stage (12, 13) for the paper web produced with the paper machine, and which arrangement includes

- cutting equipment (16) prior to the finishing stage (12, 13) for forming a tail from a fully wide paper web,
- tail threading equipment (15) for taking the formed tail through the finishing stage (12, 13), and
- a draw point (24) at the end of the finishing stage (12, 13) for tensioning and holding the paper web in the finishing stage (12, 13),

with the carrier rope system (17) included in the said tail threading equipment (15) being adapted to pass by the draw point (24).

Today in the paper machines, the tendency is to locate the finishing line immediately after the production line in order to improve efficiency. This means that the paper web is immediately guided to the finishing process from the last section of the production line without intermediate reeling and a separately located finishing line. In other words, the paper web runs at the production speed during finishing, and therefore the term on-line finishing is also used. Normally finishing includes coating of the paper. To produce an optimum quality paper, the paper web is first precalendered in the finishing process in order to ensure successful coating. Finally the coated paper is often also calendered, which provides a good surface smoothness and gloss, for example, to the coated paper.

The paper web is taken through the various finishing stages by means of a tail formed out of the paper web. The tail also proceeds at the production speed. Consequently, particularly the speed differences between the various tail threading devices often cause a tail threading failure. In addition, the paper web is spread to the full width between the different finishing stages prior to starting the following tail threading

procedure. In present applications the tail must be taken, for example, through the coating process and spread to the full width before the paper web can be measured in respect of precalendering. Consequently, controlling of the various finishing stages is indefinite and awkward because the reliability of the effect of the various finishing stages is uncertain. Furthermore, in the situation described above, the coated paper needs to be guided to broke treatment during the precalendering adjustment. This increases the consumption of the coating material and complicates the broke treatment.

Adjustment problems are also created in tail threading because the tail needs to be guided for a long distance. This makes the tail stretch and even break sometimes. Also the speed differences between the various tail threading devices and finishing devices lead to tail breaking, in which case the tail threading procedure must be usually started over again. Particularly in the present paper machines the tail threading devices are provided with speed sensors. In practice, however, controlling the speed of the tail threading devices and a sufficiently accurate speed measurement are difficult and sometimes even impossible. With the further increasing speed, the problems become even worse. Normally the tail is transferred through the finishing stage by means of ropes. The finishing stage often ends at a drying unit, which comprises dryer cylinders and a dryer wire. When arriving at the drying unit with the carrier rope system, the tail tends to move onto the dryer wire if even a slight speed difference is present. In this situation the tail normally breaks and tail threading fails. At the same time, parts of the tail remain in the drying unit, which may disturb the following tail threading attempts.

The tail is usually formed out of the paper web using water cutters, which are arranged in connection with the drying units. As the paper web must be cut against the dryer wire, cuttings gradually block the dryer wire. Cuttings also spread

into the drying unit and, in the worst case, to the entire finishing process following it. This increases the likelihood of web breaks and impairs the quality of the final product. Furthermore, various kinds of cleaning devices are required.

5.

US patent No. 4728396 sets forth a coater and a method for using it. In this method the web is guided to the broke pit at the full web width after unreeling the paper reel. A tail is separated from the web, and this tail is guided to the coating
10 device. After spreading the tail, coating is started. At a web break, the web is led to the broke pit at the processing speed and the tail threading procedure is repeated. The equipment in question is a so-called off-machine coater. In addition, there is low potential in contributing to a successful tail thread-
15 ing.

The object of the invention is to provide a novel arrangement for the on-line finishing in the paper machine, which avoids both tail breaks and unnecessary soiling of the finishing
20 processes. The characteristics of the arrangement according to this invention become evident from the appended claim 1. In the arrangement according to the invention a draw point with a single contact is used. In addition, with the arrangement according to the invention, the tail can be kept under a better
25 control than heretofore. At the same time, the likelihood of a successful tail threading is higher than before. In addition, the arrangement according to the invention is grouped better than earlier and its discontinuation points are as few as possible. The arrangement also allows to cut the paper web
30 without soiling the finishing stage. At the same time, broke treatment can be easily arranged at the end of the finishing stage. In addition, each finishing stage is separately used. This enables an optimum control of each finishing stage minimizing the production breaks. Correspondingly, the final result
35 of each finishing stage can be determined prior to moving to

the following finishing stage. This facilitates the control of the paper machine and reduces the amount of broke.

The invention is described below in detail by making reference 5 to the enclosed drawings, which illustrate some of the embodiments of the invention, in which

Figure 1 shows a skeleton drawing of the arrangement according to the invention,

10 Figure 2a shows a variation of one finishing stage of the arrangement illustrated in Figure 1,

Figure 2b shows another variation of one finishing stage of the arrangement illustrated in Figure 1,

Figure 3 is an enlarged view of a part of the whole of the 15 arrangement according to the invention,

Figure 4a is a flow chart, covering one finishing stage, illustrating the operation of the arrangement according to the invention,

Figure 4b is a skeleton drawing illustrating the travel of the 20 paper web in one finishing stage of the arrangement according to the invention.

Figure 1 is a skeleton drawing of the arrangement according to the invention, which is specifically intended for the on-line 25 finishing in the paper machine. In Figure 1 the actual production stages of the paper machine end at the dryer section 10, from which the paper web produced with the paper machine is run down to broke treatment. Similar points, at which the paper web is run down, are illustrated in the drawings with downward 30 pointing arrows. Broke treatment equipment is not shown in the drawings. At the end of the finishing process, the paper web is reeled up with the reel 11. Prior to reeling the finishing process includes the successive finishing stages of at least precalendering 12 and coating 13. Here coating 13 is addition- 35 ally followed by calendering 14. The finishing stages 12 - 14 also include the tail threading equipment 15 for taking the

tail through the finishing stages 12 - 14. To form the tail out of the fully wide paper web, the tail threading equipment 15 also includes cutting equipment 16. Here the tail threading equipment 15 mainly consists of carrier rope systems 17, which are used to carry the tail onwards. The tail threading equipment 15 also comprises, mainly between the various finishing stages, vacuum belt conveyors 18, which are used to transfer the tail, formed out of the paper to be run down, to the tail threading equipment of the following finishing stage - in this case to a carrier rope system. For clarity, neither the paper web nor the tail is shown in figures. In each finishing stage the carrier rope systems essentially pass over the same route as the paper web does in the production.

In the application displayed precalendering 12 consists of two successive so-called soft calenders 19. Their calendering nips are composed of a hard roll 20 and a softer counter roll 21. In the successive soft calenders 19 the softer counter roll 21 is alternately on the different sides of the paper web, thus precalendering the two sides of the paper web in turn. Prior to the soft calenders 19, on both sides, there is additionally moistening equipment 22, which can be used to adjust the moisture profile of the paper web when required. Coating also takes place in the nip, which is followed by the drying equipment 30. Finally, there is a so-called hard calender 23, composed of several rolls placed on top of each other between which several nips are formed. From the hard calender 23 the coated and calendered paper web is led to the reel 11, which shares a carrier rope system with the hard calender 23. The equipment used in various finishing stages can vary between different applications. The same reference numbers are used for functionally similar parts.

According to the invention, at the end of each finishing stage there is a draw point forming one contact for tensioning and holding the paper web in the finishing stage concerned. The

draw point is generally referred to with number 24. Due to the draw point, the paper web is kept under control for the entire duration of the finishing stage. A single contact of the draw point is particularly important as regards the tail. In practice, the draw point terminates the finishing stage and the carrier rope system used as the tail threading device is guided through it. Due to the single contact, the speed difference between the tail threading device and the draw point, as well as a possible tail break caused by it, have no importance, because the tail is run down to broke treatment immediately after the draw point. In other words, it may be even desirable that the tail is transferred to the draw point from the tail threading device, the tail thus being immediately under control. Consequently, also the paper web can be spread earlier than before, which shortens the production break.

The arrangement preferably also includes measuring elements arranged in the finishing stage 12 - 14 prior to the draw point 24 for determining the desired properties of the paper web. The purpose of the measuring elements is discussed in more detail in connection with the description of the operation of the arrangement according to the invention.

Figure 1 shows the arrangement according to the invention, in which both the draw point 24 placed after precalendering 12 and the one after coating 13 are similar. Figures 2a and 2b show variations of the draw point after precalendering. The point in question is circled with a dot-and-dash line in Figure 1. Generally the draw point forming a single contact is arranged as a roll nip or a fabric transfer between two rolls. In Figure 2a one roll in the roll nip is a counter roll 21 adapted for precalendering 12, while the other one is a separate auxiliary roll 26. This ensures that the total length of the finishing stage remains as short as possible. On the other hand, an extra auxiliary roll complicates the design of the precalender and hinders its guiding especially in tail threading. Figure 2b

illustrates a third application of the draw point 24, in which both the rolls of the roll nip are auxiliary rolls 27. The auxiliary rolls 27 are additionally arranged separately from the equipment included in the finishing stage. In this case, 5 precalendering remains unchanged, but an extra pair of rolls increases the length of the finishing stage. In both the applications set forth above the problem is additionally the distance between the cutting equipment and the following finishing stage, i.e. coating here. Furthermore, drying of the paper web 10 is impossible. On the other hand, in the application of Figure 2b the cutting equipment 16 could also be located within the open draw of the paper web.

Both of these problems are avoided with the draw points 24 15 illustrated in Figures 1 and 3, in which the fabric transfer is formed between one dryer cylinder 28 and a dryer wire 29 arranged to contact it. In this way, a drying effect is provided to the paper web at the draw point and the paper web can be simultaneously drawn more efficiently than before. The tail is 20 also reliably transferred to the influence area of the dryer wire so that the tail can be quickly taken under control before it is run down to broke treatment. In this application, too, the speed difference between the dryer wire and the carrier rope system has no significance, yet, in practice, it is at- 25 tempted to keep it as small as possible. The solution also provides an advantageous tail formation. The only drawback is mainly the increased length of the finishing stage. On the other hand, a single-cylinder draw point is remarkably shorter than the known three-cylinder drying equipment. Furthermore, in 30 the embodiment set forth, the paper web can be dried also after precalendering.

Figure 3 illustrates in more detail a one-cylinder application, in which the draw point is formed between one cylinder 28 and 35 a wire 29 arranged in contact with it. By arranging the cylinder as a dryer cylinder and the wire as a dryer wire, a drying

effect can be provided to the paper web. In practice, the overpressure applied inside the dryer cylinder is 0.5 - 1.0 bar. Even a small wrap angle of the dryer wire 29 provides a reliable tail seizure and an efficient paper web draw. Generally the wrap angle α in the cylinder periphery created by the wire a is $100^\circ - 160^\circ$. According to the invention the cutting equipment 16 is adapted to cut the tail from the paper web within its open draw. This becomes evident specifically in Figure 3. Here the cutting equipment 16 is composed of water cutters, which are arranged prior to the actual draw point. This prevents access of cuttings to the production process or onto the dryer wire, and it is easy to guide away the cuttings from the cutting point in a controlled way. In addition, the cutting equipment is placed advantageously near to the run-down position, which minimizes disturbances in tail threading and spreading of cuttings to the process.

The drive 35 included in the draw point 24 according to the invention is arranged in connection with a lead roll 31 adapted to support the wire 29. In this way the tail and the paper web are drawn by the wire avoiding thus the speed difference between the cylinder and the paper web. This drive is also called the main drive. In addition, the friction between the wire and the paper web is remarkably better than that between the cylinder and the paper web. In addition to the lead roll 31, the wire 29 arranged as an endless loop is supported by three other rolls 32 - 34. This provides a sufficient wire wrap angle and good draw properties for the driven lead roll. In addition, wire conditioning is efficient. Furthermore, in connection with the cylinder 28 included at the draw point 24 there is arranged an auxiliary drive 36, which is adapted to follow the drive 35 of the lead roll 31. In this way, the dryer cylinder can be quickly accelerated to the production speed especially at the startups. The drives are usually electric motors. In connection with the cylinder 28 there is additionally arranged a doctor 37, which is used to detach the paper web from the cylinder 28

surface and to guide it down to broke treatment. At the same time, the doctor keeps the cylinder surface clean.

Normally the paper web is spread to the full width after tail
5 threading prior to forming and taking the following tail to the following finishing stage. According to the invention, prior to starting the tail threading procedure of the next finishing stage and forming the tail, the finishing stage in question is surprisingly set to the production settings while the paper web
10 is spread in its full width. This facilitates the total control of the finishing stages. A reliable broke treatment is provided with the above described draw point, which is used to tension and hold the paper web in the finishing stage. This also ensures that the tension of the paper web is always appropriate
15 particularly when using a single-cylinder draw point.

Draw points placed at the ends of the finishing stages also enable the determination of the paper web properties in each finishing stage already prior to starting the next tail thread-
20 ing. These properties are determined at the draw point and/or prior to it. To achieve this, the arrangement includes measuring elements 25 known as such, which are used to determine for example the moisture content of the paper web as well as porosity, gloss and other surface properties. Based on the specified
25 paper properties each finishing stage is then easy to adjust to the production settings. In this way, considering the whole, the control of the finishing stages is less complicated with a smaller broke amount and coating material consumption than heretofore.

30

Adjustments of the finishing stages particularly influence the properties of the paper web and the final product made of it. Furthermore, according to the invention, the properties of the tail in the tail formation are changed. This ensures a success-
35 ful tail threading. In practice, the moisture content of the tail is changed using for example special moistening nozzles.

Figure 4a shows a flow chart in which the operation of the arrangement according to the invention is illustrated for one finishing stage, simplified for one stage. The stage starts with the reception of the tail formed in the previous stage.

5 The tail threading procedure is repeated until it is successful, after which the paper web is spread to the full width. The tail transferred through the stage is run down to broke treatment at the end of the stage. According to the invention, the stage is thus set to the production settings after spreading

10 and the treated paper web is measured. The determination of the quality of the paper web takes place based on these measurements. In case there are deviations in the quality, the stage will be adjusted. Once the desired paper web quality is achieved, a tail is formed and guided to the following stage.

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Figure 4b shows the travel of the paper web in a stage, which is here coating 13. The use of the measuring elements 25 is possible at the draw point 24 according to the invention, which keeps the paper web under control at all times. Here the paper

20 web has passed the stage and has already been spread to the full width. In practice, this spreading takes place in the previous stage. In the situation illustrated in Figure 4b, the cutting equipment 16 is used to form a tail from the paper web whose quality has been proven good. The rest of the paper web

25 is then run down to broke treatment after the draw point 24. Between the stages the tail is transferred using for example vacuum belt conveyors 18.

In the arrangement according to the invention, the various tail

30 threading procedures are separate and distinct entities, corresponding to the different finishing stages. Each tail threading procedure includes few disturbance points and the tail is kept under control at all times. Due to the draw point according to the invention, the speed difference between the various tail

35 threading devices and the draw point has no importance. Due to the draw point, the properties of the paper web can be deter-

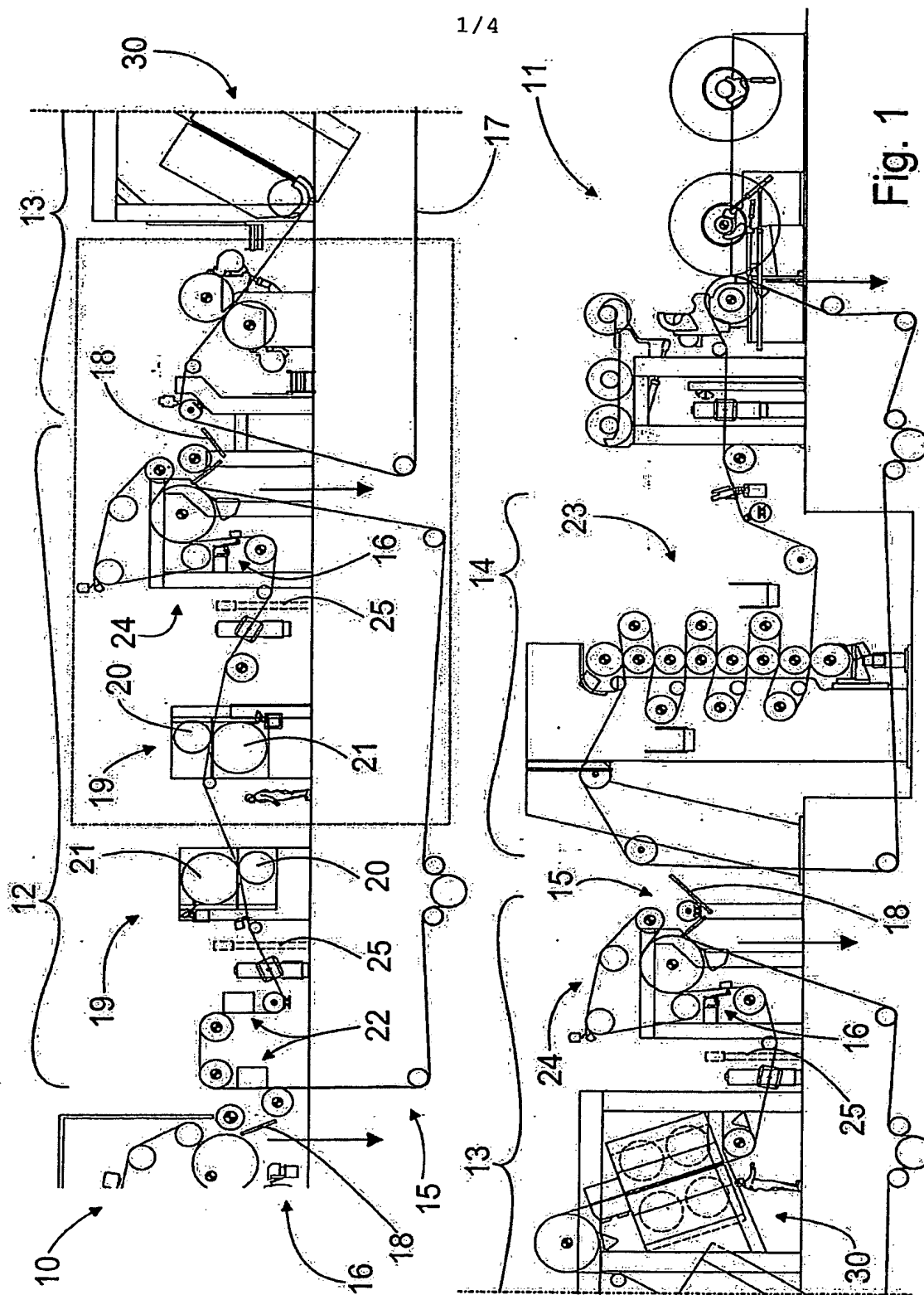
mined in each finishing stage prior to the following finishing stage. In this way, by means of the arrangement according to the invention, the production process can be appropriately adjusted in a simple and accurate manner. This saves both time and energy. At the same time, the finishing stage is kept clean, which reduces the need for cleaning equipment. With the arrangement according to the invention it is possible to optimize each finishing stage and hence also the paper properties prior to starting the following tail threading. In practice, precalendering and coating can be optimized prior to the start of the actual calendering, which also makes the entire finishing process remarkably more stable than heretofore.

CLAIMS

1. An arrangement in the on-line finishing of the paper machine, which includes at least one finishing stage (12, 13) for the paper web produced with the paper machine, and which arrangement includes
- cutting equipment (16) prior to the finishing stage (12, 13) for forming a tail from a fully wide paper web,
 - tail threading equipment (15) for taking the formed tail through the finishing stage (12, 13), and
 - a draw point (24) at the end of the finishing stage (12, 13) for tensioning and holding the paper web in the finishing stage (12, 13),
- with the carrier rope system (17) included in the said tail threading equipment (15) being adapted to pass through the draw point (24), characterized in that the draw point (24) is formed between one cylinder (28) and a wire (29) arranged in contact with it for forming a single-contact draw point.
2. An arrangement as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that prior to the draw point (24) there are measuring elements (25) arranged to the finishing stage (12, 13) for determining the desired paper web properties and hence for setting this finishing stage (12, 13) to the production settings while the paper web is spread in its full width.
3. An arrangement as set forth in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the cutting equipment (16) is arranged prior to the draw point (24) and is composed of water cutters that are adapted to cut the tail from the paper web within its open draw.
4. An arrangement as set forth in any of the claims 1 - 3, characterized in that the wrap angle α formed by the wire (29) on the periphery of the cylinder (28) is $100^\circ - 160^\circ$.

5. An arrangement as set forth in any of the claims 1 - 4, characterized in that in addition to the carrier rope system (17) the tail threading equipment (15) includes one a more vacuum belts (18).
- 5 6. An arrangement as set forth in any of the claims 1 - 5, characterized in that the cylinder (28) is a dryer cylinder.
7. An arrangement as set forth in any of the claims 1 - 10 6, characterized in that the wire (29) is a dryer wire.
8. An arrangement as set forth in any of the claims 1 - 7, characterized in that the drive (35) included at the draw point (24) is arranged in connection with the lead roll (31) 15 adapted to support the wire (29).
9. An arrangement as set forth in claim 8, characterized in that, in addition to the lead roll (31), the wire (29) arranged as an endless loop is supported with three other rolls 20 (32 - 34).
10. An arrangement as set forth in claim 8 or 9, characterized in that in connection with the cylinder (28) included at the draw point (24) there is arranged an auxiliary drive 25 (36), which is adapted to follow the drive (35) of the lead roll (31).

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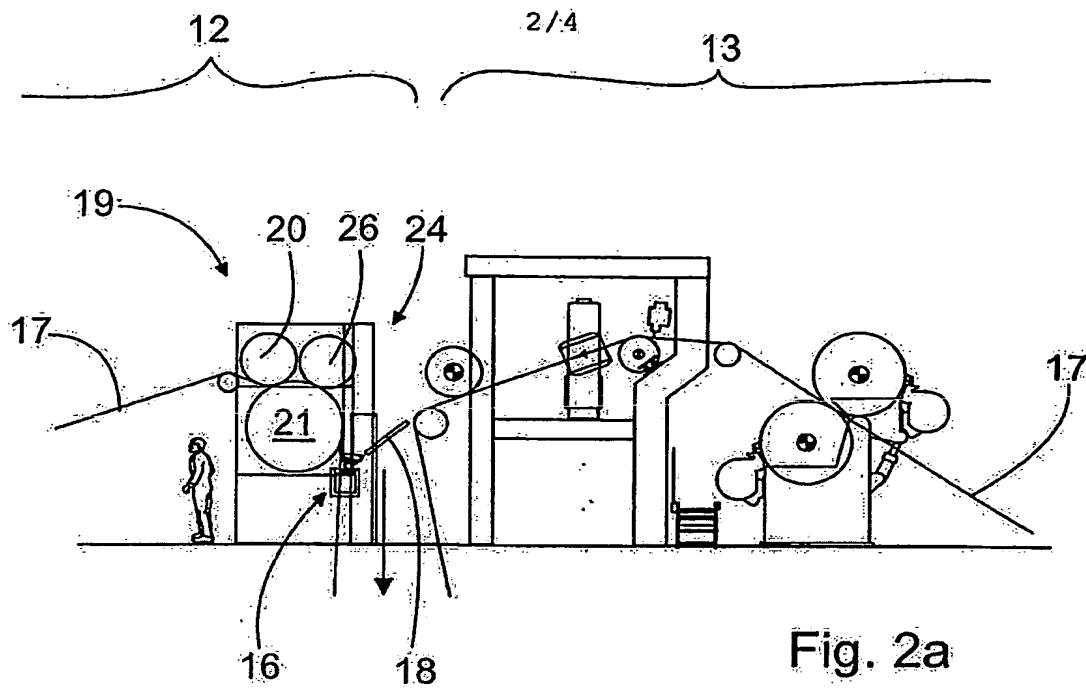


Fig. 2a

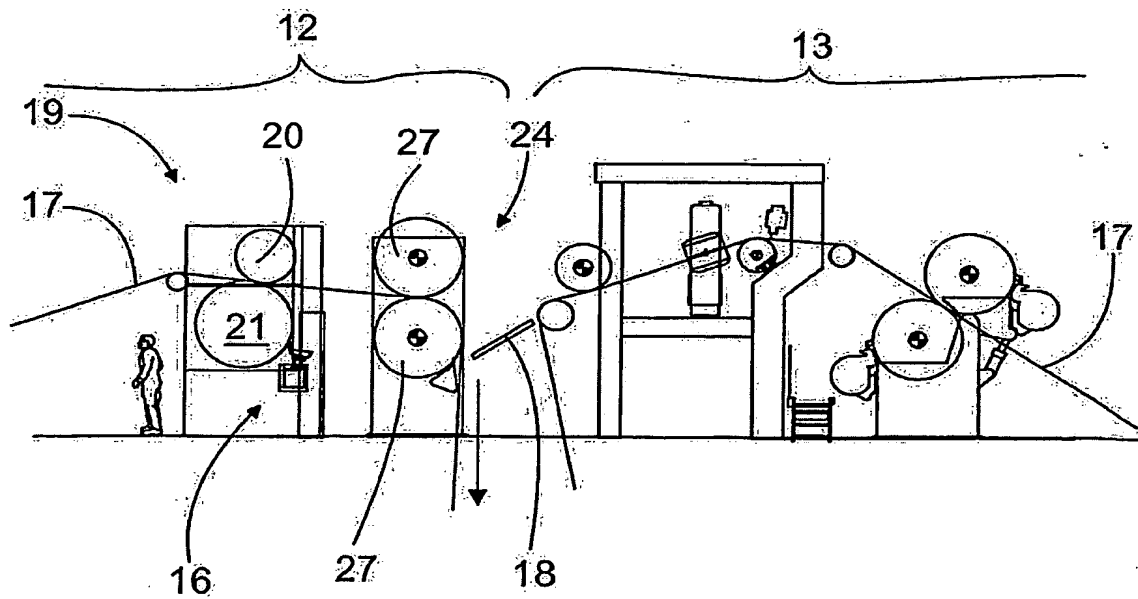


Fig. 2b

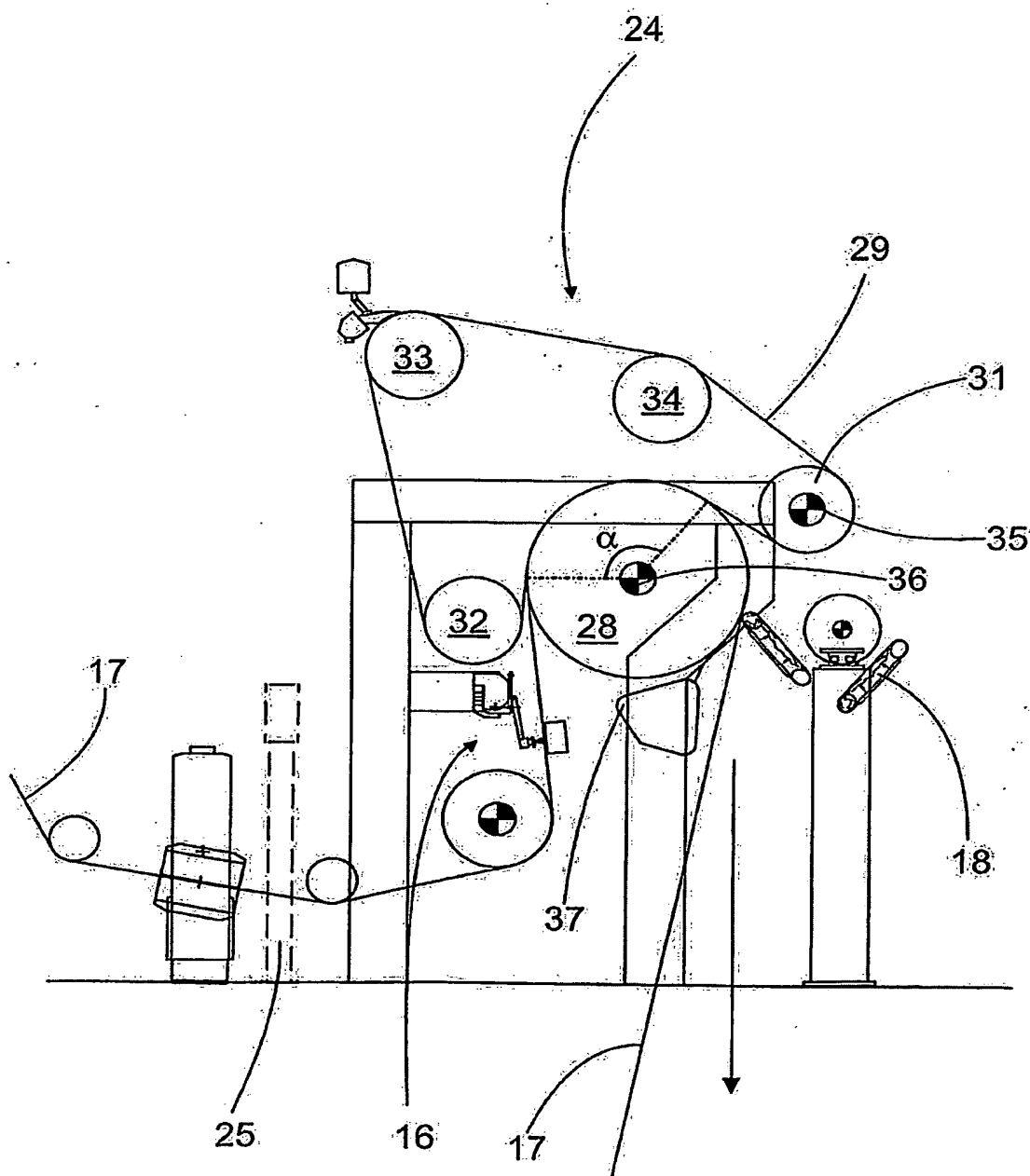


Fig. 3

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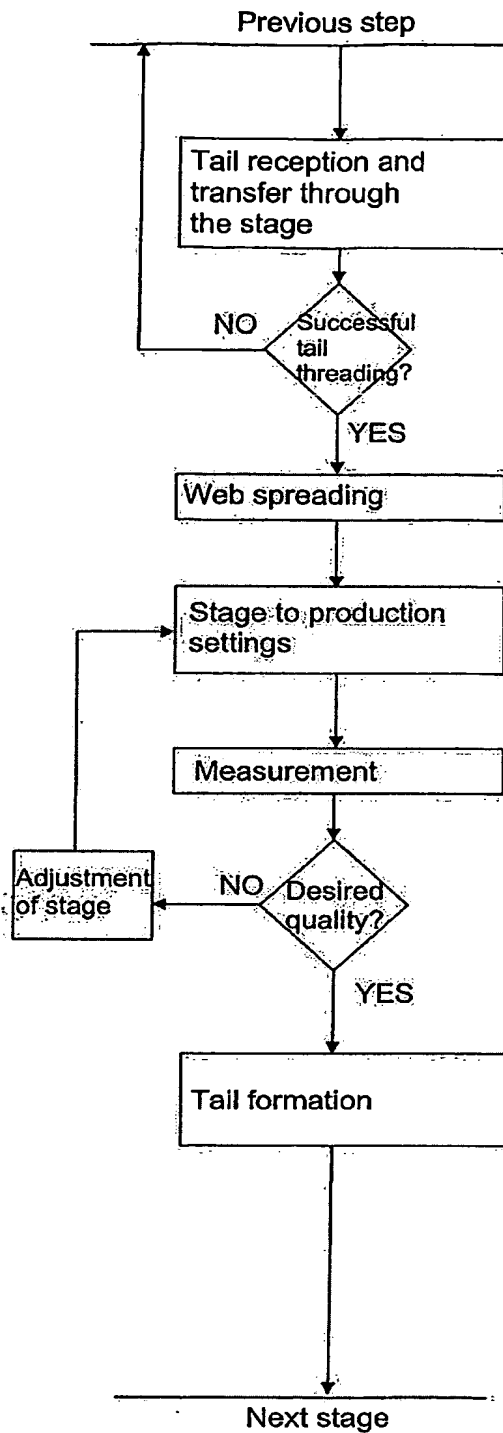


Fig. 4a

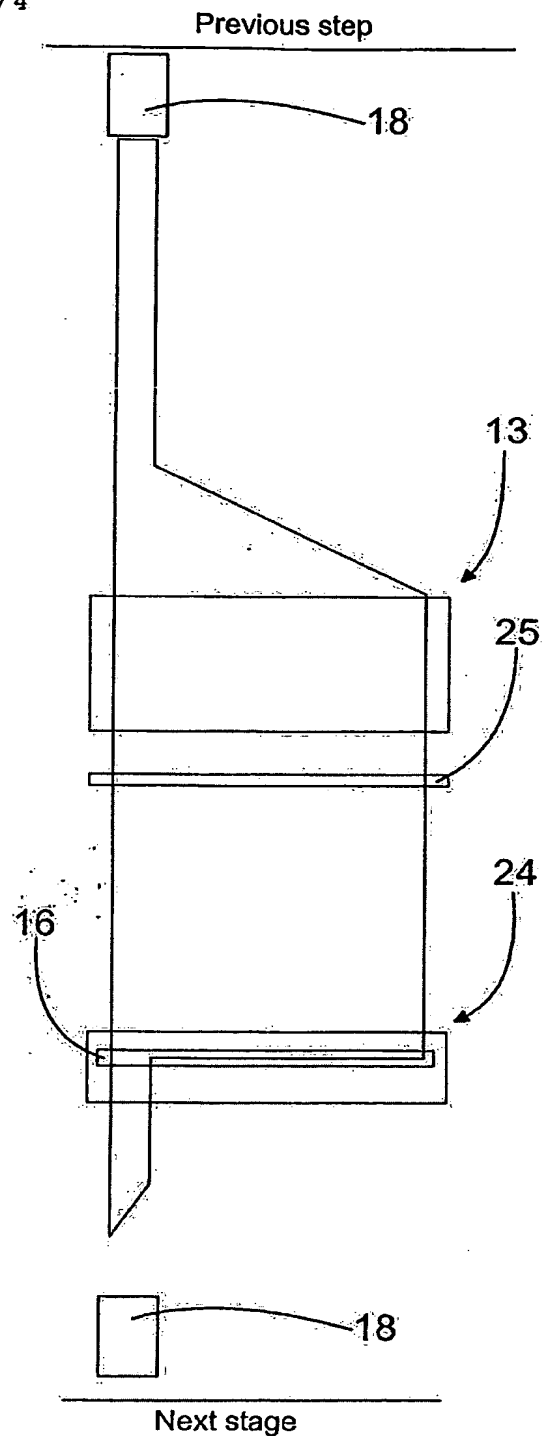


Fig. 4b

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: D21G, D21F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	EP 0274977 A1 (BELOIT CORPORATION), 20 July 1988 (20.07.1988), column 4, line 46 - column 5, line 5; column 5, line 55 - line 58 --	1-10
A	US 6395135 B1 (TEPPO KOJO ET AL), 28 May 2002 (28.05.2002), column 2, line 28 - line 32 -- -----	2

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
26 January 2004	02-02-2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer Erika Westberg/Els Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

24/12/2003

International application No.

PCT/FI 2003/000811

EP	0427887	A1	22/05/1991	SE	0427887	T3	
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